

WEATHER FORECAST.  
Fair to-day and to-morrow; little  
change in temperature; north winds.  
Highest temperature yesterday, 45, lowest, 30.  
Detailed weather reports on last page.

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# BRITISH ATTACKS DRIVING GERMAN BACK; ENEMY HALTED AFTER CAPTURING ALBERT; THEIR LOSSES NOW ESTIMATED AT 400,000; LLOYD GEORGE CALLS ON U.S. TO RUSH MEN

## SENATE HEAPS CENSURE UPON THE PRESIDENT

Smoot Charges Wilson Has  
Placed Party Above  
Country.

## WAR POLICY IS ASSAILED

Revolt Begun on Tuesday Is  
Continued by Critics of  
Administration.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.  
WASHINGTON, March 27.—The result of the Senate against the Administration's policy of concealment of all deficiencies and shortcomings, begun in a whirlwind of oratory yesterday, continued throughout today's session with unabated vigor. Commencing with denunciations of the secrecy pursued in matters of vital interest to the American people on the excuse that to publish the truth in regard to failures and faults would be "aiding the enemy," some of the sharpest personal criticisms of the President were voiced by Senator Smoot (Utah). The charge was made that while the President was proclaiming the need for non-partisan Americanism in one breath, he was actually engaging in the most marked exhibitions of partisan political activities.

At the White House there is no indication yet that the storm in the Senate is to draw any reply from the President. The view taken in Administration quarters is that it is an attempt of the Republicans to make capital, and to help elect Representative Leffort to the Senate from Wisconsin.

**Super-Cabinet Meets.**  
The President today had a meeting with the so-called Super-Cabinet, made up of Chairman Huxley of the Shipping Board, Food Administrator Hoover, Fuel Administrator Garfield, Chairman Harbo of the War Industries Board and Secretary McAdoo. To-day there were present also Secretary Daniels and Assistant Secretary of War Crowell. The meeting lasted two hours, but the same secrecy was observed as at regular Cabinet meetings. A member said that the President expected to discuss with what was being done, but would continue to hold meetings every Wednesday with the heads of the war branches to see that things were speeded up and properly coordinated.

In the course of the debate today Senator Jones (Washington) denounced the recent statements of the Administration in regard to the shipping situation, and the speech delivered last night by Edward Hurley, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, as conceived in a desire to deceive the people and to lead the Administration group in the Senate to avoid getting into a clash with the opposition.

Since the breaking of the German yesterday morning the Administration leaders have sought cover. The debate in the Senate has been in a large measure a one-sided affair. The defense of the Administration's conduct prominently has been left to the lesser lights of the Democratic galaxy of oratorical talent. Leader Martin (Virginia) from time to time has wandered through the Senate looking wonderingly at the exhibition which his colleagues on the Democratic side of the chamber have been putting forward.

Illinois is absent. Senator Underwood (Alabama) has not been in sight. Senator Sausbury (Delaware) has been conspicuously absent from the chamber for the most part the Democratic seats have been vacant, save for the party's landwehr. The shock troops and the veterans of the guard have not been brought into the action.

**Democrats Also Tired.**  
There is a growing suspicion about the capital that among the faithful and dependable party leaders of the Democratic host in the Senate an element of schism is being wrought by the uprisings of the opposition. It has been cloak-and-dagger for months that the leaders were tired of the protracted delays and the reiterated demands that they pose as "agglutinators" and "camoufleurs" for the faults and failures which they knew existed, and which they were under continuous pressure to cover up, with the insistent demand for suppression.

In opening today's discussion Senator Jones said:

"The President wants to add the President in every way possible. The President should not only welcome but seek its counsel and advice upon the great problems which confront him. He does not do it. I do not say this in any capricious spirit; it is the statement of a fact, a most lamentable fact, known to all here and regretted by all."

The President should realize that in a multitude of counsel there is wisdom, and Congress realizes that in unity there is strength. The President ought to designate himself, and the speaker he chooses, if the speaker will Government agencies be most effective and, above all, will there be a feeling of patriotic unity throughout the country that I am now lacking, but which ought to exist."

"Do we know the largeness of the

## U. S. WILL LEND \$43,964,000 TO THE NEW HAVEN

McAdoo Agrees to Advance  
Amount to Cover Notes  
Due April 15.

## TERM OF LOAN ONE YEAR

Road to Pay 6 Per Cent. Interest—Present Collateral Accepted.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.  
WASHINGTON, March 27.—Director-General McAdoo today agreed to advance \$43,964,000 to the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad to protect collateral notes of this company which mature April 15.

Announcement of this decision was made following a conference of a special committee of the directors of the New Haven system and officials of the Railroad Administration. The \$43,964,000 is to be lent for twelve months with interest at 6 per cent. a year, with right of renewal for one year more on the same terms. The Government will take as collateral for the advance substantially the same securities which are now pledged to secure the notes outstanding and maturing April 15.

In the agreement the right is reserved to the Secretary of the Treasury to sell the collateral or any part of it at any time at such price as he may determine and to apply the proceeds to retirement of notes.

The funds will be advanced from the \$500,000,000 appropriation carried in the railroad bill and the notes will be discounted through the Federal reserve banks to keep the railroad fund liquid.

The New Haven notes are secured by the greater portion of the treasury assets of the New Haven system, including bonds and shares of various subsidiaries and allied lines amounting to about \$95,000,000 par value.

**Unable to Renew.**  
Negotiations for Government aid in meeting the maturity of these one-year notes have been under way for weeks. Directors of the New Haven and its bankers said it would be impossible to secure a renewal of the notes and that sale of the collateral would involve ruinous sacrifices in the present state of the market. Such a course it was urged might result in dismemberment of the system and injury to the public interest. Efforts to meet the maturity in other ways had not proved successful, though the stockholders had authorized an issue of preferred stock. The notes are due in the amount of \$43,964,000.

The notes which the Government has agreed to take up are part of an issue of \$45,000,000 brought out in April last year by J. P. Morgan & Co. to refund a similar amount then outstanding. Since the notes were sold \$2,036,000 have been repurchased in the open market by the Government. Of the notes still outstanding \$20,000,000 are obligations of the New England Navigation Company, a subsidiary of the New Haven. The rest represents the parent company's own obligations.

**McAdoo's Statement.**  
In connection with the agreement reached today the Railroad Administration issued a statement in part as follows:

"The Director-General has investigated this subject carefully and has given due consideration to past and present records and earnings and to the future prospects of the New Haven system, whose gross operating revenues for the year ending 1917 amounted to more than \$55,000,000, exclusive of earnings of several allied companies."

"Realizing the high importance of maintaining the physical and financial integrity of this railroad system which controls so largely the entire transportation facilities of several leading industrial States which are essential to the war-making functions of the nation and whose lines are already being taxed to perform service which is now more important than ever, and having a proper regard to the security offered for the loan desired, the Director-General has decided to extend the relief needed."

"The rental which the New Haven system will receive under Government control has not yet been definitely ascertained, but it is estimated it will amount to a sum sufficient to pay all of the company interest, rentals and other fixed charges, including interest on this new note issue, and yield a substantial surplus each year during the period of Government control which will be applicable to improvements or other purposes."

**MAJORITY SOCIALIST WINS.**  
Wisel Gets Large Majority in Reichstag Election.  
AMSTERDAM, March 27.—A Berlin despatch reports that the second ballot in the by-election for member of the Reichstag in the Lower Sarmen district gave a big majority for the Majority Socialists.

This candidate, Herr Wisel, received 25,235 votes, as against 1,052 votes for Herr Reicherscheidt, the Minority Socialist candidate.

## Lloyd George's Appeal to America

LORD READING, British High Commissioner, last night made public the following message from David Lloyd George, Prime Minister of Great Britain:

"We are at the crisis of the war, attacked by an immense superiority of German troops. Our army has been forced to retire. The retirement has been carried out methodically before the pressure of a steady succession of fresh German reserves, which are suffering enormous losses."

"The situation is being faced with splendid courage and resolution. The dogged pluck of our troops has for the moment checked the ceaseless onrush of the enemy, and the French have now joined in the struggle. But this battle, the greatest and most momentous in the history of the world, is only just beginning. Throughout it the French and British are buoyed with the knowledge that the great Republic of the West will neglect no effort which can hasten its troops and its ships to Europe."

"In war, time is vital. It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of getting American reinforcements across the Atlantic in the shortest possible space of time."

## READING BEGS U. S. TO HURRY

British Envoy Arouses Lotos  
Club by Delivering Premier's Message.

## DINERS MOVED TO TEARS

Ambassador's Address Frank-  
ly Sets Forth Perils of  
Allied Nations.

While civilization stands at the brink of the pit and every tick of the clock marks the death of thousands it is not difficult to arouse a great thrill even at a dinner in a gentlemen's club. At the Lotos Club last night 400 Americans not much given to emotionalism were stirred as never before in their lives when the Earl of Reading, the British Ambassador, delivered Lloyd George's resolute message to America—a message which contained perhaps the most poignant appeal for help that Great Britain has ever had to make.

This message shook them out of the commonplaces, and when Lord Reading, scarcely able at times to articulate because of the emotion that gripped him, followed the Premier's words with his own dauntless promise that every British soldier will die in his tracks before the Hun can break through, his hearers cheered as if he were of a great victory. And it was crowded with the most beautiful of the great Englishman and wrung them hard, harder perhaps than they realized in their intensity of feeling.

## Momentous Address.

The address to which they had listened was a momentous one, even in these days, because it was the most comprehensible revelation of British consciousness that has been offered to the American people since the war began. It was startlingly frank in the recognition of temporary defeat and of the peril of civilization rather than her own. And it was crowned with the noblest of England's cry for help, a cry which, hurrying up to the front, was wrung from her, as all understood, by the peril of civilization rather than her own. And it was crowned with the noblest of England's cry for help, a cry which, hurrying up to the front, was wrung from her, as all understood, by the peril of civilization rather than her own.

The cablegram from the British Premier to his Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary on Special Mission to the United States, the Earl of Reading, will be found elsewhere. This story deals with the extraordinary circumstances of its utterance. Coming as it did it was the clearest, most direct and from the highest official source of exactly how the greatest battle of the world is going, and it was the most earnest possible appeal for America to hasten her aid. There were men at the Lotos Club last night who, hearing Lord Reading read that cablegram from his Premier, recalled all the last words ever spoken by Joseph H. Choate in public: "For God's sake, hurry up!"

The gentlemen of the Lotos Club have entertained in their time the most worthy of the world's great men, but never in their brilliant history have they ever been so eager to offer salutations as they were when they rose last night to study the thin, intellectual, powerful countenance of him who is the Lord Chief Justice, special Ambassador and modern Disraeli: the Englishman of all Englishmen best understood by Americans perhaps, save one, that one alone being James Bryce.

To honor him they placed him between two Americans of the breed they admire, the Governor and Judge Hughes; and

## Text of Official Statements

LONDON, March 27.—Following are the official statements on the fighting in France:

**BRITISH (NIGHT).—**During the night our troops were pressed back north and south of the Somme. The morning was holding the line, approximately, of Rosieres, Harbonnières, Sully-Le-Sec, Mericourt-L'Abbe, thence up to the railway embankment southwest of Albert. The enemy is in Albert.

At one time yesterday afternoon the enemy crossed the Ancre near Mesnil, north of Albert, but was counter-attacked and driven back across the river. North of this point there is no change in our position.

This morning our troops counter-attacked north of the Somme, between the angle of the Ancre and the Somme, and recaptured Mericourt and Chipilly. At the same time our troops immediately south of the river again advanced our line to Proyart.

The enemy has attacked in the neighborhood of Bucquoy. A fresh guard division has been brought up with this object, but up to the present this attack has made no impression.

A number of other heavy attacks were made to-day on our front both north and south of the Somme. The latest information is that the enemy has been repulsed with heavy loss.

West of Roye the French have been heavily engaged and have been forced to give some ground, but reinforcements are arriving.

This afternoon also the enemy attacked in great strength in the neighborhood of Bucquoy and Abbeville, and gained a footing in the latter village. At all other points his infantry has been beaten off with great loss.

Our troops have again fought magnificently, and as shown in the above account, have today thrown back the enemy all along the British front with heavy losses in spite of most bitter and determined attacks and his superiority in numbers. Heavy fighting still continues on the whole battle front.

**BRITISH (AFTERNOON).—**The battle was renewed this morning with great violence south and north of the Somme. Intense fighting has taken place during the day from south of Rosieres to north of Abbeville (Abbevilleville).

An unsuccessful attempt made by the enemy last night to drive in our line south of the Somme was followed this morning by a series of heavy attacks in the neighborhood of Rosieres and to the south of that place. At Rosieres all the enemy's assaults have been beaten off by our troops, who inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy.

Further north our line was maintained through the earlier part of the day in spite of great pressure from large hostile forces.

Later in the day a fresh German attack developed in this area, with the result that our line was taken back a short distance to the west. Later reports show that our counter-attacks have again completely restored the situation.

During the day the enemy made a number of determined attacks against our positions between the Somme and the Ancre and north and south of Albert. Fierce fighting has taken place in this section also.

To the south of Albert part of our position into which the enemy at one time forced his way was regained by us by a counter-attack, and a further heavy attack delivered by the enemy at this point during the afternoon was completely repulsed.

Attempts made by the enemy in the course of the day to debouch westward from the town of Albert have been driven back, in each instance with the heaviest casualties.

**BRITISH (DAY).—**As a result of the enemy's attacks yesterday afternoon and evening astride the Somme our troops on both banks were forced back a short distance in the neighborhood of Bray.

A heavy attack made early in the night against our new line south of the Somme was repulsed after severe fighting. At one point in the neighborhood of the river the enemy forced his way into our positions, but was thrown back by our counter-attacks.

Further local fighting has taken place also north and northeast of Albert, but the situation on this part of the battle front remains unchanged.

**FRENCH (NIGHT).—**The Germans, throwing into the battle fresh new troops, today attacked with redoubled violence our positions east of Mondidier. Our troops, with praiseworthy tenacity, checked the assaults of the enemy, who succeeded in advancing only by reason of a marked superiority in numbers.

In the regions of Lassigny and Noyon attacks not less powerful suffered a complete check, breaking down before the heroic resistance of our regiments.

**FRENCH (DAY).—**Last evening and during the night the Germans, weakened by their heavy losses, were compelled to redress their efforts. The value of the French troops, defending the ground foot by foot, is beyond all praise.

The French are holding a line running through L'Eschelle, St. Auln and Beuvraignes, north of Lassigny, in front of the southern part of Noyon and along the left bank of the Oise.

During the night the French repulsed strong reconnoitering parties which attempted to approach their positions northwest of Noyon.

**GERMAN (NIGHT).—**On both banks of the Somme our armies are engaged in a slow progressing attack.

**GERMAN (DAY).—**The British began a retreat this morning on a wide front on both sides of the Somme. The stubborn resistance of the hostile rearguard was overcome in the sharp pursuit.

British and French divisions which were defeated on March 25 tried again yesterday in the pathless crater fields of the Somme battle area to arrest our advance. Our attack broke through the enemy's lines.

To the north and south of Albert we won a passage across the Ancre.

To the south of the Somme, after violent fighting, we drove back the enemy by way of Chaulnes and Lihons. Roye was taken by storm and Noyon was cleared of the enemy after bloody street fighting.

At many points we have crossed our old positions held before the Somme battle of 1916 toward the west. The number of prisoners grows and the booty increases.

Capt. Baron von Richthofen has achieved his sixty-ninth and seventeenth aerial victories.

**AUSTRIA (DAY).—**In France our allies have achieved further great successes.

## MAY BACKLIST GENERAL WOOD

War Department Said to Be  
Planning Retirement of  
Senior Officer.

## RECENT RECALL A HINT

Veteran Seeks Opportunity to  
Tell His Story at Pub-  
lic Hearing.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.  
WASHINGTON, March 27.—Storm clouds are said to be gathering over the head of Major-General Leonard Wood. Friends of old Wood have become stirred over rumors that he is about to be retired on the ground of physical disability. There is no confirmation of these rumors to be had at the War Department, but it would not surprise many here if this should happen.

Gen. Wood, it is known, took his recall from France as a hint that his retirement was being considered. He is the senior Major-General of the army. The fact that he was not ordered to remain in France caused much surprise. Since Gen. Wood's return members of his personal staff have been transferred and sent back to France.

Gen. Wood, it developed today, did not expect that his testimony before the Military Committee, given Monday would be made public. He remarked to friends that he had not been certain that the session of the committee was actually a secret session, in fact as well as in name, he would have preferred an open session. He is desirous now of appearing at a public session, in order that his experiences so interesting as his ought to be repeated to the President.

It became known today that Senator Thomas (Col.), a Democrat, had attempted to bring this about and communicated with the White House yesterday. He suggested to Secretary Taft that the President send for Gen. Wood. He was told that the matter would be taken under advisement. Since that time no word has come from the White House as to whether or not the President would invite Gen. Wood to call.

Major-General J. Franklin Bell, another veteran of the army and who recently returned from the French front, will appear before the Senate committee Friday. Whether the testimony of Gen. Bell will be public or not has not been decided.

## \$10,000 Wardrobe Girl at Campus To-morrow

JANET BODWELL, the girl with a \$10,000 wardrobe, will be one of the attractions in the entertainment for THE SUN TO-BACCO FUND at the Campus, 66-lumbus avenue and 104th street, to-morrow night. Arthur Guy Empey, war lecturer, will be another. It's a great show that Henry Gossler, the proprietor; Miss Nellie Hayes, the hostess, and Jack Dale, producer of the "Revue of Cheer," are arranging. Read about it on page 7.

One way in which you can help our soldiers to-day is by depositing your certificates and coupons in the boxes in the United and Schulte cigar stores.

**WARNING! THE SUN TO-BACCO FUND has no connection with any other fund, organization or publication. It employs no agents or solicitors.**

## Germans Twice Thrown Back by Haig's Men After Crossing the Ancre—British Retake Two Towns

ALLIED DEFENCE MORE VIGOROUS;  
FORCE OF DRIVE MUCH LESSENED

French Yield Ground West of Roye, but Break  
Up Two Strong Attacks Made in the  
Neighborhood of Noyon

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.  
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LONDON, March 27.—All reports on the great battle raging in France, official as well as from correspondents at the front, tell the same story to-night. For the first time since the offensive began last Thursday the Germans not only have been checked but have been substantially pushed back by the British on their front.

The fact that only a few miles have been regained is quite immaterial; that the Germans not only are held but have been compelled to yield ground at a number of points north of the Somme indicates that the British line has stiffened to such an extent that it is able to launch successful counter attacks.

An exceptionally heavy German attack near Bucquoy, ten miles north of Albert, in which a fresh division of the famous Prussian Guard participated, also was repulsed. For a full day and night both north and south of Albert the most desperate attempts were made to break the British line, but all failed.

In the Noyon sector, where the military experts expect the Germans will next exert their greatest pressure, the French succeeded in repulsing a succession of most violent attacks, in which great numbers of fresh troops were thrown against their positions east of Mondidier, although they gave ground a little. Equally powerful assaults in the regions of Lassigny and Noyon were repelled.

The great German drive had penetrated within twelve miles of Amiens, that vital railroad junction which is their immediate objective in the northern part of the line, and the Kaiser's troops had fought their way into Mericourt, Labbe, Sully-le-Sec and Hamel, when they were thrown back two miles by the British counter attacks, in which Morlacourt and Chipilly were recaptured, and the British fought back further an additional two miles to Proyart.

This substantial check to the German rush is confirmed by the tone of to-night's official statement from Berlin, which says only: "On both banks of the Somme our armies are engaged in a slowly progressing attack."

## FOE SLACKENS HIS OFFENSIVE

In the Ancre-Somme District  
Germans Are Advancing  
Reluctantly.

## HAVE MANY REPULSES

By PERRY ROBINSON.  
Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

Copyright, 1918, all rights reserved.  
WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE,  
March 27.—On the whole, there has been less serious fighting in the last twenty-four hours than at any time since the great German drive began, except by the French, who have been heavily engaged. In the Ancre-Somme district the Germans are advancing reluctantly, either they are awaiting their guns or they are fatigued or they are expecting new divisions.

At many points, scattered along the whole front, the Germans made advances, only to be driven back by counter attacks. At Achesvillers some Russian officers were captured wearing new yellow gloves and bearing themselves in a thoroughly offensive Prussian way.

German airplanes are out on bombing expeditions every night, choosing especially towns where there is a civilian population. Especially are they bombing Amiens, ruthlessly damaging all parts of the town but the cathedral, which has been narrowly missed.

The weather continues to favor the Germans and also the aged French inhabitants and the children, who are being removed from the overrun and threatened districts with the usual pathetic scenes. The German statement that the British army is beaten is ridiculous.

When the French troops first came to the aid of the British, they penetrated into the line between the British and they are still numerous enough to allow the British to fall back for a brief rest. At one time the khaki and the blue were literally shouldered to shoulder, as the line was alternated down the line.

It is significant that the German official reports, which, despite the difficulties of communication, were the first to announce to the world the German gains on the first six days of the great drive, are confined today to yesterday's operation, which perhaps are better reading for the German public.

The Daily Mail prints a page wide line "Hurling the Germans Back." Its correspondent at the front says that at a cautious estimate the German losses are between 30 and 40 per cent, which the Daily Mail interprets as at least 300,000 men. Other estimates increase the number to 400,000.

**Enemy Fatigue Increases.**  
The correspondent emphasizes the increasing fatigue of the Germans, who are now putting divisions into the line for the second time, while still bringing divisions from the fronts in Flanders and southern France. He says that some of the enemy prisoners are ill satisfied with the results obtained by the Germans so far, and fear the offensive may be a failure because of its poor success the first day.

While the Germans have recaptured practically all of the ground abandoned by the Germans in the famous Hindenburg retreat a year ago, and even have pushed across the British the German line of 1916 in places, the British view is that the great German offensive of 1918 already is a failure, for its main purpose, to break through at the junction of the British and French forces on the Oise, has not been accomplished and obviously the Germans are incapable of doing it now than they were when they started.

**Germans Pay Appalling Price.**  
Haig's retreat is characterized here as masterly. There have been critical moments; at least twice in the drive the Germans seemed on the point of success, but these perilous points were weathered, and as whole the British have moved back with the precision and regularity of a finely built machine. They gave ground, but their line was not broken; it could not be said that it was even defied, while the Germans were compelled to pay an appalling price for every foot of their advance.

The Allies have reached that point in the world's greatest battle when their turn is about to begin. Even if the Germans were to succeed eventually, there is still always the point at which a great offensive must exhaust its first im-